

Glossary

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API: American Petroleum Institute, a trade association.

API Gravity: Arbitrary scale of measurement for expressing the specific gravity of oil or condensate.

EUR: Estimated Ultimate Recovery. Technical hydrocarbon recovery without current economic, operational, and regulatory limits.

Net/Gross Ratio: Net pay divided by gross pay.

R/P Ratio: Estimated ultimate recovery minus cumulative production divided by current annual production.

Abandonment Pressure: Reservoir pressure at time of abandonment of a gas reservoir.

Area (of West Siberia): Four subdivisions of the basin based on the combination of geographical Regions with common age of reservoir rocks, type of trap, and kind of hydrocarbon produced.

Associated-Dissolved Gas: Natural gas in solution with a liquid oil phase in a reservoir (also called “solution gas”).

Basin: An geographic area in which sediments accumulate.

Condensate: Hydrocarbon liquid separated at the surface from natural gas.

Crude Oil: Hydrocarbon occurring as a liquid in the reservoir and remaining a liquid when brought to the surface.

Depletion: Removal of a hydrocarbon from a reservoir.

Developed: Having an installed infrastructure necessary for production.

Discover: Find a reservoir containing hydrocarbons by drilling.

Exploration: Search for reservoirs containing hydrocarbons.

Field: Common area of hydrocarbon production.

Field Size: Sum of estimated ultimate recovery from reservoirs in a field.

Fluid Volume Factor: Factor for the conversion of hydrocarbon volumes from reservoir conditions to surface conditions (Also called Formation Volume Factors).

Geology: The study of the history of the earth as recorded in its rocks; the study of the earth’s rocks to locate hydrocarbons.

Gross Pay: Total thickness of a reservoir.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of carbon and hydrogen produced in a gaseous or liquid phase.

Improved Recovery: Increasing the hydrocarbon recovery from a reservoir by injection of a substance such as water or gas to displace hydrocarbons from the reservoir or to maintain the reservoir pressure.

Natural Gas: A hydrocarbon occurring in the gaseous phase.

Net Pay: Thickness of the productive portion of the reservoir.

Non-Associated Gas: Hydrocarbon in the gaseous phase in the reservoir and at surface conditions.

Peak Production: Highest production rate in the life of the measured unit (well, field, area, etc.).

Porosity: Void space of the reservoir rock relative to the total volume of the rock.

Possible Reserves: Unproved volume of reserves which analysis of geologic and engineering data suggests are less likely to be recovered than probable reserves.

Primary Recovery: Amount of hydrocarbon recovered without adding energy to the reservoir.

Probable Reserves: Unproved volume of reserves which analysis of geologic and engineering data suggest are more likely than not to be recovered.

Production Decline: Reduction in producing rate caused by depletion.

Proved Reserves: Quantity of hydrocarbon that can be estimated with reasonable certainty, by analysis of geologic and engineering data, to be commercially recoverable, from a given date, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations.

Province: Large area or region with common characteristics.

Recovery Factor: Estimate of recoverable hydrocarbons relative to the total volume originally in place.

Recovery Efficiency: (See recovery factor).

Region (Of West Siberia): Ten geographical subdivisions of the basin.

Reserves: Recoverable hydrocarbons within limits (proved, probable, or possible).

Reservoir: Subsurface geologic formation containing hydrocarbons.

Reservoir Parameter: Describes the physical characteristics of the rocks and fluids of a reservoir.

Resource: Estimated volume of potentially recoverable hydrocarbons including producing, non-producing, and undiscovered estimated volumes.

Undiscovered: Hydrocarbon volume projected to be discovered in the future.